

REUNITING THE NATION-REVIEW GUIDE FOR UNIT TEST ONE KEY

1. Abraham Lincoln (p. 546) – **He said “...with malice towards none, with charity for all, we must bind up the nations wounds...”** The President of the United States during the Civil War.
2. Radical Republicans (p. 547, not in bold print) – **The political party which controlled Congress following the Civil War – they wanted to provide Civil Rights for African Americans and to punish ex-Confederates for rebelling against the US Government.**
3. Freedmen (p. 548) – **formerly enslaved African-Americans who were granted their freedom and citizenship following the Civil War.**
4. Frederick Douglass (p. 495, worksheet P.1”) – **A former abolitionist and editor of the North Star, Douglass was a leader of the Freedman’s Bureau after the Civil War, and demanded equal rights for African-American freedmen.**
5. 13th Amendment (p. 552) – Every state was required to ratify this amendment to the Constitution, which **abolished slavery in the United States of America forever.**
6. 14th Amendment (p. 553) – This amendment to the Constitution **granted citizenship rights to anyone born in the United States of America, including recently freed slaves. (NOTE: Native Americans were excluded from this amendment.)**
7. 15th Amendment (p. 556) – This amendment **granted suffrage (the vote) to African-American men over 21-years-of-age** [made it illegal to deny someone the vote based on their race, skin color, or previous condition of servitude] (being a former slave.)

8. **The Compromise of 1877** (p. 558 - 559, under “The Election of 1876”) –The end of **Reconstruction** was a direct result of the **Presidential** election of 1876. Because of disputes over election returns, the choice of the President was decided by **Congress**. There, a deal between the **Republicans** and **Democrats** settled the election, and sealed the fate of Reconstruction.

The candidates in 1876 were **Rutherford B. Hayes** of Ohio for the Republicans and Samuel J. **Tilden** of New York for the Democrats. The Republicans said they would continue **Reconstruction** (during the campaign), and the Democrats pledged to **end** it.

Tilden won the popular vote by 250,000 votes. However, 20 electoral votes were in dispute. Without them, **Tilden** fell one vote short of the 185 needed to win in the **Electoral College**.

To resolve the issue, Congress appointed a special commission of 15 members. Most of them were **Republicans**. The commission gave all 20 electoral votes to **Hayes**. Rather than fight the decision in Congress, the Democrats agreed to accept it. Hayes had privately told them that he would end **Reconstruction**. Once in office, Hayes removed all federal **troops** from the South.

[NOTE: BECAUSE OF THE COMPROMISE OF 1877, RECONSTRUCTION CAME TO AN END!]

10. List at least three ways Southern states denied African-Americans suffrage (p. 560) –

Literacy Tests, Poll Taxes, Grandfather Clauses, and Violence/Intimidation/Threats at the ballot booth.

11. **segregation** (p. 560) – In American History, this refers to the **separation of people in public places by race** – for example, separate schools, bathrooms, water fountains, seating arrangements, etc., for African-Americans and whites in the South.
12. **Plessy V. Ferguson** (p. 561) – **The Supreme Court case from 1896 in which the Court ruled that segregation was legal, as long as the institutions were “separate but equal.” This ruling allowed segregation, racism, and discrimination to continue in the South.**
13. For the test, you will need to be able to locate the **seven regions** you labeled on the map on page 5 in your notebook.
14. **The Great Plains- Great American Desert**, wind and water erosion, prairie grass, low rainfall, dust storms, “treeless” wasteland, flatlands with gradual rise in elevation [NOTE: Describe the climate, rainfall, soil. ***The Great Plains begin at 100’ W Meridian.***]
16. **The Homestead Act of 1862** (p. 595) – **The United States government promised 160 acres of land to anyone who promised to (a) live on the land for 5 years, and (b) improve the land by fencing it in, building a home or barn, or raising crops and/or livestock.**
17. **The Transcontinental Railroad** (p. 581) – **Built starting in 1862 from Omaha, NE in the East to Sacramento, CA in the West, this was the greatest construction project in US History when it was started. It was completed in May of 1869, when Leland Stanford drove in the final, golden spike at Promontory Point, Utah.**
18. **role of the Chinese in construction** (p. 581, Charlie Brown) – **Employed by the Central Pacific railroad, over 10, 000 Chinese immigrants played an important role in the construction of the Railroad.**
19. **role of the Irish in construction** (p. 581, Charlie Brown) – **Irish immigrants worked for the Union Pacific Railroad, which laid tracks from Omaha to the west.**

20. Why was the buffalo central to the Plains Indians way of life? **List at least four (4) reasons.** (p. 584-585)
- Buffalo meat was eaten by the tribes, and dried into jerky.
 - Buffalo hides were used for clothing and shelter.
 - Buffalo bones were ground into weapons or tools of various kinds.
 - The buffalo was used in religious ceremonies.
21. **Sitting Bull** (p. 586, inset and in sections “Reservations” and “Little Bighorn”) – One of the leaders of the Lakota Sioux tribe. He fought at the Battle of Little Bighorn, wiping out Custer and the Seventh Cavalry; later, he and his people immigrated to Canada. He would eventually return to Dakota Territory in the late 1880s, where he was killed during the Wounded Knee massacre.
22. **reservation** (p. 586) – tracts of land set aside for Native American communities to live on. Tribes were and are sovereign on their own reservations.
23. **George A. Custer** (p. 586) – A former Civil War general, Custer would gain fame as an Indian Fighter after the war. He was the commander at the Battle of Little Bighorn where he led the Seventh Cavalry to defeat.
24. **The Battle of Little Bighorn** (p. 586) – When General George A. Custer and his men attacked a camp of Sioux warriors, trying to force them onto the Dakota Reservation, Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and thousands of Sioux, Arapaho, and Cheyenne Warriors destroyed the entire Seventh Cavalry.
25. **Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce Tribe** (p. 587) – Chief Joseph and his people refused to retire to the reservation lands set aside for them. They were eventually captured by the US Army after a long and bloody attempt to escape to Canada. [“I will fight no more, forever.” Why did he say that?]
26. **Wounded Knee Massacre** (p. 588, under “The Ghost Dance”) – The US Army opened fire on a group of Sioux tribesmen who were practicing a ritual known as “The Ghost Dance.” Hundreds of Sioux were murdered by machine gun fire in the last major encounter between Native Americans and the US Army.
27. **The Dawes Act** (p. 589) – This 1887 law attempted to divide reservation lands into 160 acre plots – forcing Native American tribes to accept American property

laws. It encouraged tribes to become agricultural, Christian, and to educate their children in American schools.

28. **Homestead Act and Homesteaders** (p. 595) – **The 1862 law which promised 160 acres of land to anyone who would farm in the Midwest or on the Great Plains. Many homesteaders were women, immigrants, and African-Americans.**

29. **Sod Houses** (p. 596, under “Busting Sod”) – **Houses made of dirt – the grassy adobe-like sod of the Great Plains.**

33. **INVENTIONS.**

a. **The Steel Plow of 1877** (p.596) – **Invented by John Deere and used to clear fields, this old tool would eventually become the tractor.**

b. **Windmills** (p. 596, What are they used for?) –**windmills were used to help draw water up from wells in the Midwest, bringing aqueduct water to the top.**

c. **Dry Farming**- **farmers would dig down 10 inches to plant the seeds. There is enough moisture trapped beneath the soil for the seed to grow.**